IT IS CLAIMED:

1. A method of preventing an increase in the blood level of IFN-γ in a subject at risk of an elevated IFN-γ blood level due to (i) administration of a therapeutic agent or (ii) a disease condition, comprising

orally administering interferon-tau (IFNτ) to the subject at a dosage of greater than about 5×10^8 Units to decrease the subject's IFN-γ blood level relative to the IFN-γ blood level in the absence of IFNτ administration.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said IFNτ is selected from ovine IFNτ and bovine IFNτ .

3. The method of claim 2, wherein said IFNτ has a sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:3.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said subject has an elevated IFN-γ level due to an autoimmune condition, and said orally administering continues during the period of the subject's symptoms.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein said autoimmune condition is multiple sclerosis.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein said autoimmune conditions is selected from the group consisting of Type I diabetes mellitus, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, Myasthenia Gravis, Graves' disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Sjogren's syndrome, ankylosing spondylitis and inflammatory bowel disease.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein said subject has an elevated IFN-γ level due to treatment with IFN-α or IFN-β, and said administering continues during the period of the subject's symptoms.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein said orally administering IFNτ is to a subject suffering from multiple sclerosis and being treated with IFN-β.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein said orally administering IFNτ is to a subject suffering from a viral infection and being treated with IFN-α.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein said orally administering IFNτ is to a subject suffering from a cellular proliferative condition and being treated with antiproliferative agent or being treated with IFN-α.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein said subject has an elevated IFN-γ level due to the disease conditions.